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For Judge of Court of Appeals,
R. K. WILLIAMS,
O F G R A V E S C O U N T Y.

District composed of Alton, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Calloway, Calhoun, Christian, Doss, Edwards, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

The machinery of government works something but smoothly down South, as our attentive readers must be aware. They left this Government because of disagreement, as they affirmed, between the national and State institutions. They boasted loudly that they had discovered a better mode, and put it in practice, although as to more form the difference is small, except in its increasing the central power by two important advances in its authority—first, in increasing the Presidential term to six years for four, and next in giving the Cabinet officers the right of debate on the floors of Congress. This came with a queer grace from those who proposed to restrain Federal authority.

No matter about this. When the machine was built it was shiny, lacquered and gilt gingerbread. It was, in their estimation, as complete a piece of workmanship as ever was made. In the language of one of these statesmen (?) "it had all the good in the Federal Constitution, with none of its imperfections." That is strong, but we fear their government is like Mr. Winkle. We have the authority of Dickens, in Pickwick, for saying that, though Winkle dressed the character of the sportsman most elaborately and to perfection, when he came into the field he was a complete failure. We find this perfect government is pretty much the same, or is like the famous gun in Hudibras, that,

"Aimed at snipe, duck, or plover,
Goes with the mark, and knocks the holder over."

It will be remembered that early in the contest Governor Brown, of Georgia, plumply accused the Confederate Government with stealing arms from that State. He sought redress, but never obtained it.

Not long since Arkansas gave the Confederacy to understand that she would establish a government or confederacy of her own on the west bank of the Mississippi if Jeff. Davis & Co. didn't come up to the mark. She meant, we suppose, to whip both the Union and rebel forces—quite as wise move as the original secession. Virginia is in a wrangle about her quota and her arms.

Georgia, in common with almost all the States, has protested against the conscription. A rich controversy has grown out of it, and we can conclude that the "sick child" whom Jeff. Davis is said to have left Richmond to attend on, is Governor Brown. The President has prescribed for the Governor in a letter which reminds us of the indefatigable Wise, of letter-writing distinction. Jeff. argues the constitutionality of the act and stumbles upon some truths that are all the more spicy for their origin. He says:

The main, if not only purpose for which independent States form Unions or Confederacies, is to complete the power of the several members in such manner as to form one united force in all relations with foreign powers, whether in peace or war. Each State, amply competent to administer and control its own domestic Government, yet too feeble to successfully meet powerful nations, seeks safety by uniting with other States in like condition, and by delegating to some common agent the combined strength of all in order to secure advantageous commercial relations in peace, and to carry on hostilities with effect in war.

Beautiful! Sweet are the uses of adversity! Jeff. doesn't add the benefits accruing from breaking up these "Unions"; just about the time they are strong enough to repel invasion, carry on war, or establish commercial relations. It is true, however, and a rare admission from Jeff.—a hint to Georgia that she didn't like the conscription she had better, or one of these "Unions" (to-wit: C. S. A.) will, to establish commercial relations—i. e., coerce the rebellious State.

Jeff says that instead of setting forth the constitutionality of the act, he would have very little difficulty in establishing that "the passage of the law was not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable." Well, that now is more in character. If the law is indispensable, drive ahead, and don't stay to bother about the farce of a Constitution.

After his rebellion against the Federal Constitution, all the talk about respect for the Confederate Constitution is nonsense. It is as ridiculous as the fellow who, having killed his mother and father, replied to the question of the court if he had anything to say in his defense, that he "hoped his honor would have mercy upon a poor orphan." Jeff should have stuck to the "not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable"—a convenient excuse for everything.

In the course of this letter he lets out some more facts, which we command to all who believe in a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and kind of millennium, wherein the lion of the C. S. A. was to lie down with the lamb of U. S. It will be seen that Jeff is of opinion that there can be no permanent peace, and that peaceful lying down comes, as Sydne Smith once said, "the lamb will be inside of the lion."

What prospect of peace could there be, and what prospect could we have, when the rebel President contemplates "offensive war" at some future period, provided the rebellion succeed? Individuals or nations who go about looking for a fight always find it. He says:

At some future day, after our independence shall have been established, it is no impossibly remote period, our present enemies may be impelled to abash us in our power by depredations on our commerce, and that we may be compelled to assert our rights by offensive war. How is this to be carried on? What is the army to be composed? If this Government cannot call

on its arm-bearing population more than as militia, and if the militia can only be called forth to repel invasion, it should be urged to appeal to indicate our honest and patriotic rights. What has been well styled "the terrible litigation of nations." Have we so formed our Government that in this litigation we may never be plaintiff? Surely this cannot have been the intention of the framers of our compact.

It is clear enough that it is the opinion of Davis that the two sections, as two nations, cannot exist in peace. It is a truth too plain to be denied; but we wish he had told the Southern people sooner. There will always be causes of irritation to exacerbate and inflame, and the arguments of Davis go to favor the means of establishing a military despotism. We might expect it. If the Union was broken up, we might expect one or two military powers continually warring until they again unite under some bloody dictator, who would make peace between them by crushing them both under foot.

The suggestion in speeches made by Vallandigham and Medary, at Columbus, Ohio, that in thirty days the loyal States would be asked by our Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, created a good deal of talk yesterday. We give the remarks of Medary, those of Vallandigham are more indefinite, thus:

Talk to me about sympathizing with Union, with treason and with traitors. I tell you men of Ohio, that in six months, if the two sides, in six weeks it may be, these very men and their supporters in Washington, whose bidding they do, will be the advocates of the eternal dissolution of the Union, and denounce all who oppose it as enemies to the peace of the country. Foreign intervention, and the repeated and most serious disasters which have lately befallen our arms, will speedily force the issue of separation and Southern independence—*or* of Union by negotiation and compromise. Between these two I am—and I here publicly proclaim it—for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing less, if, by any possibility, I can have it; if not, then for much of it as can yet be rescued and preserved; and in any event, and in all circumstances, for the Union which God ordained, of the Mississippi Valley and all which may cling to it, under the old name, the old Constitution and the old flag, with all their precious memories, with the battle-fields of the Civil War, with the present history of the past—with the birth place and burial place of Washington, the founder, and Jackson, the preserver of the Constitution as it is and of the Union as it was.

[Great applause.]

This is all both, and savors more of partisanship than reality. As far, however, as it concerns the sentiments of the radical Republicans, the suggestion is true. Like the Secessionists, they believe in the irreconcileable conflict—that free and slave States can live together.

The Administration, however, are not going to commit suicide, politically and personally, by even tolerating such a suggestion. Let these Northern rebels show their hands now, and let the country understand them. They can only create a temporary embarrassment; and then the Union men can do far better without them than with them. Let them and the Secessionists join forces, put the negroes in front, *a la Stevens*, and we shall soon settle the question.

Some evil-disposed person, who signs himself "A Voter," is poking fun at Oliver H. Stratton, who is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Clerk. "A Voter" sets forth twelve reasons why Mr. Stratton should be re-elected, and banks enormously upon the exploits he has done. He makes the said Oliver a great public benefactor. One reason given for his re-election is, that he has been, for twelve years, holding similar offices in our city, and was the first clerk of the City Council at \$200 per year, and that in bowering High street he saved the city \$5,000! Another reason is, that the said Stratton, in his own hand-writing, prepared a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation of \$75,000 for the erection of a Customhouse and Postoffice. Third—that he helped Governor Helm in things pertaining to the Nashville railroad. Fourth—that he was for the erection of Waterworks, and "hydrant number one" was registered to him. Fifth—that he gave \$100 towards the erection of the Masonic Temple. Sixth—that he was one of the officers at a public meeting to devise ways and means for a House of Correction. Seventh—that a "certain church in the city" is indebted to his exertions for their town clock, or at least \$1,200 towards its purchase." Eighth—Because he undertook to build up a business stand and drug establishment opposite the Postoffice, but "national disasters and financial vicissitudes swept his frail bark ashore." Ninth—that he was one year in the Mexican War. Tenth—"He says his political cred is embodied in the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, the Union and enforcement of the laws, which is eminently conservative." Eleventh and Twelfth—that he has faithfully attended to his duties and would be flattered by a re-election, and, being a professional clerk, he has fully identified himself with our city's improvement and prosperity, &c.

Now, the said Oliver may well exclaim, in the language of another, "Save me from my friends!" Such good natural friends are a nuisance, a humbug, a bore. If "A Voter" adduces any further reasons why Mr. Stratton should be clerk, we fear he will claim that Louisville exists chiefly through the enterprise of Mr. Stratton and that it is the center of one hundred miles around simply because he is here.

I received to-day a most extraordinary confidential letter, from a source but little expected, warning us that the hour is not thirty days, perhaps, distant when it is believed that a proclamation will be issued from Washington asking us Northern people to submit to a division of this country. ("Never—not a bit of it!)" I ask, then, if this be the fact—and I don't pretend to whether it is or not—who, then, will be in favor of the dissolution of the Union?

Speech of Medary at Columbus, O., July 4.

We heard it predicted some time ago, by a man rather excited, that the anti-slavery party North would make this movement, and it is not at all incredible. We have often said that that party did not desire a restoration of the Union. The sooner they show their hands the better. It will end their influence forever; and we apprehend the President will, in that case, find room for Fort Warren for those who make the suggestion. Time will prove, we have no doubt, that the Abolitionists are now what they have always been—Disunionists.

At some future day, after our independence shall have been established, it is no impossibly remote period, our present enemies may be impelled to abash us in our power by depredations on our commerce, and that we may be compelled to assert our rights by offensive war. How is this to be carried on? What is the army to be composed? If this Government cannot call

on its Union men of this State and elsewhere will be much disposed to observe the day of adjournment of this Congress as a day of thanksgiving, if, indeed, an adjournment is ever to take place.

If they were accessible to reason at all, we would suggest to them to go home to the people and take lessons in common sense and sound philosophy, which they will find at home, not at Washington. They are daily growing worse in the pursuit of one idea, and will create another revolution in the country, if they are not checked up. They do not represent the country. They are but the skeleton of a Congress, and run mad at that. They have done evil enough. They talk of what the country demands, but they are mistaken. The country only demands that they adjourn before they do any worse.

It is unwise in any body to protract its sessions away from its constituents, at a time like this.

Very little, except mischief, has been done by this Congress. Most that are done were better undone. They are still trying to invent laws to punish rebels, and can't execute the laws judiciously made long ago. They become daily more violent and intensified, and are likely to commit new indiscretions.

Better come home and consult King Numbers, who is always more cool and wise than such a body as that now at Washington.

Affairs at Memphis.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Memphis, July 7, contains the following:

Col. Hulley issued a special order this morning that if any person, by the 1st of next month, should be found to be in possession of the flag of the United States, he would be tried for treason and hanged.

Two balls passed through his hat. Young Fisher, his aid, was shot dead while riding by his side. His entire brigade suffered greatly, having lost forty-five per cent of men, including Colonels Stockton and McLean. Price of Joinville was so pleased with the action of General Butterfield on the field that on retiring from the field he presented him with his sword. Loss is like proportion to the size of the army.

The enemy, on Thursday morning, at about nine o'clock, commenced an attack with cavalry, artillery and infantry, on the rear of the army, and it was feared that another heavy engagement was about to take place. The whole army was immediately drawn up in line of battle. By a reconnaissance, however, it was discovered that the attacking force was not very considerable, and Gen. Davidson, with his brigade, was ordered to attempt to cut them off and capture or disperse them. He succeeded in taking a number of prisoners and six guns. The rest sought safety by skedaddling and were pursued by our troops four or five miles, with much loss. The first fire was into the woods in front of the lines of the army, as the rebels evidently supposed that we were occupying the woods in force.

The Monitor, Galena, Naugatuck, and the residue of the gunboats threw a large quantity of shot and shell over our army into the woods and beyond them, making any position in the vicinity very unpleasant to rebel occupants. The enemy, however, continued casual firing until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the bold dash of Gen. Davidson and the general ineligibility of the place caused them to retreat.

Gen. Grant, on Saturday, received a letter from Jeff. Thompson by the hand of a returned Federal prisoner. The letter stated that the soldier was good for nothing, and Jeff. wanted a good for nothing rebel in exchange.

It was rumored at Grenada, the day before our informant left, that Price was soon to be on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Grenada and Grand Junction, and would retake Memphis.

On Saturday, Jeff. Thompson was at Senatobia, forty miles from Memphis, from which point the informand had to walk. He (Thompson) was busily engaged with his whole force trying to prevent persons from coming toward Memphis. Nearly all the government stores had been moved from Grenada.

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—John L. Scott, the Union nominee for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Grant, Henry, Owen, Gallatin, Boone, Carroll, and Trimble, will address the people of these counties at such times and places as they may think proper to designate up to the Saturday before the August election.

He will speak at a barbecue at Bald Knob, in Franklin county, on Saturday, July 12, 1862.

At Williamson, in Grant county, on Monday, July 14, 1862 (that being County Day).

At Cedar Lock, in Henry county, at a barbecue, on Saturday, July 20, 1862.

DISINHERITED.—The Wheeling Intelligencer states that Mr. G. W. Rives, son of Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, passed through that city on Monday evening, en route for Washington city. Mr. Rives has resided for some years in the State of Illinois, and when the war broke out he became a very prominent opponent of the rebellion. They think that the capture of Richmond will come in good time in accordance with McClellan's plan, and are anxious to be led whenever he gives the word to do their part toward that result; so the troops, of course, cheered their young commander as he rode along the lines, and he paid no heed to their remarks to them, thanking them for their plaudits and encouraging them for the future, and telling them that their labors were not yet over.

The advance of six miles, as I stated, has changed the front of the army towards Richmond. Gen. Sumner's corps, which previously lay on the banks of the river, has been advanced two miles. The divisions of Generals Franklin, Keys and Heintzelman have been moved back on the road and face outward. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the capture of Richmond from this position. It would look to be a tedious operation, requiring great force, but with the help of the gunboats might not be so difficult as it seems.

There are many that think a general advance towards Richmond is not improbable at a distant day. Richmond claims a victory in the eight days' fight on the peninsula, although they acknowledge the loss of thirty thousand men. The death of Stonewall Jackson is positively denied, and he is said to be now in command of the army.

General Grant reviewed the troops in the afternoon as announced, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering all along the lines. The soldiers have the most unlimited confidence in their general's military capacity. They express no apprehensions for the future under his command. They do not consider their retreat a defeat, but believe that it is a part of McClellan's plan.

They do not believe that their leader has made a movement that was not justified by sound military policy. They think that the capture of Richmond will come in good time in accordance with McClellan's plan, and are anxious to be led whenever he gives the word to do their part toward that result; so the troops, of course, cheered their young commander as he rode along the lines, and he paid no heed to their remarks to them, thanking them for their plaudits and encouraging them for the future, and telling them that their labors were not yet over.

The Confederates probably having made this demonstration in order to divert the attention of our troops from their operations looking toward the reduction of Charleston. This view is confirmed by the fact that within the past week strong reconnoitering parties of rebels have penetrated over to Port Royal Ferry with such forces as he can collect from those withdrawn from James Island, in order to fortify the enemy battle before they can fortify Grahamville, or collect there any such sufficient force as to be seriously threatening.

General Hunter is said to be in Washington.

It is believed by some here that, having become aware of the abandonment of James Island, and with it the imminent prospect of an attack upon Charleston, the rebels now seriously contemplate a concentration of their forces in and around Grahamville, where the creek dividing the island on the rear of Port Royal Ferry, and were preparing to cross the creek for an attack upon Beaufort. It was understood that General Hunter immediately made a request to Commodore Dupont that a gunboat should be sent up Broad river and Wharf Branch to operate on the rear of Port Royal Island, and destroy any rafts or boats which the enemy might have prepared in the many small creeks and inlets permeating this swampy ground. An expedition is also about being fitted out, consisting of life-boats and launches, for the purpose of thoroughly scouring all the shallow waters in the vicinity of Port Royal Island, and destroying any preparations the enemy may be making for an attack and the bands be permitted to play.

GENERAL HUNTER PREPARING TO MEET THE ENEMY.

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They do not believe that their leader has made a movement

